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Appl. No.: 10/826,781
Amdt. dated 06/16/2006
Reply to Office action of March 17, 2006

REMARKS

This paper is in response to the Office Action dated September 7, 2005. Claims 1 – 34 are pending. The Official Action rejects Claims 1, 10-13, 18, 25-27, and 32-33 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Japanese Publication No. 04277958 A assigned to Nakagawa Shigeo (“the Nakagawa reference”). The Official Action also rejects Claims 2-9, 14-17, 19, 21-24, 28-31, and 34 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Nakagawa reference in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,217,975 assigned to Rolatube Technology Limited (“the Rolatube patent”). Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Nakagawa reference in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,847,818 assigned to Timex Corporation (“the Timex patent”). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections for the reasons set forth below.

Interview Summary

Applicants begin by expressing their appreciation to Examiner Al Aubaidi for taking the time to conduct a thoughtful and constructive interview with Applicants’ representative on April 26, 2006. The central focus of the interview was a discussion of the structure required for bi-stable members that are used according to various embodiments of the present invention to bias a foldable mobile station between open and folded positions. It was noted during the interview that independent Claims 1, 18, and 32 each recite a bi-stable member for biasing a foldable mobile station between open and folded positions wherein the bi-stable member includes a foldable portion having a substantially flattened transverse cross-section in the folded position and a substantially curved or C-shaped transverse cross-section in the open position.

During the discussion of the above limitation, the focus turned to the definition of the recited term “transverse” as set forth in the specification. It was noted, as discussed in greater detail below, that the claim term “transverse” is defined in the specification as substantially perpendicular to an axial direction. It was further noted that the specification defines “an axial direction” that is oriented generally in the direction of extension or folding of the bi-stable member (*i.e.*, generally parallel to the long axis of an extended mobile station such as that shown in Figure 3C). Examiner Al Aubaidi requested that additional information be submitted as to the

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ordinary and accepted meanings of the terms "axial" and "transverse." Accordingly, ordinary and accepted definitions for these terms are attached as Appendices A and B, respectively.¹ The interview concluded with Examiner Al Aubaidi agreeing to reconsider the present rejections and the remarks provided below in view of the express definition of the term "transverse" as set forth in the present specification and reinforced in common parlance.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 10-13, 18, 25-27, and 32-33 have been rejected as anticipated by the Nakagawa reference. Independent Claims 1, 18, and 32 each require a bi-stable member for biasing a foldable mobile station between open and folded positions wherein the bi-stable member includes a foldable portion having a substantially flattened transverse cross-section in the folded position and a substantially curved or C-shaped transverse cross-section in the open position. As was noted during the interview summarized above, the present specification defines the term "transverse" (as used in the recited "transverse cross-section") in relation to an "axial" direction. The specification defines "an axial direction" that is oriented generally in the direction of extension or folding of the bi-stable member. Paragraph 33, page 8. Additionally, the specification defines a "transverse direction" that is "substantially perpendicular to the axial direction." *Id.*

For illustration purposes, we have reproduced below Figures 4-4A and 5-5A to illustrate a bi-stable member structured in accordance with one embodiment of the claimed invention. It is noted that the Applicants' invention encompasses multiple additional embodiments that are not depicted here and Applicants' discussion of the figures set forth below is provided merely for illustration purposes and should not be construed as limiting.

¹ The attached definitions have been drawn from WEBSTER'S II NEW COLLEGE DICTIONARY, pgs. 79 and 1173 (Houghton Mifflin Company)(2001).

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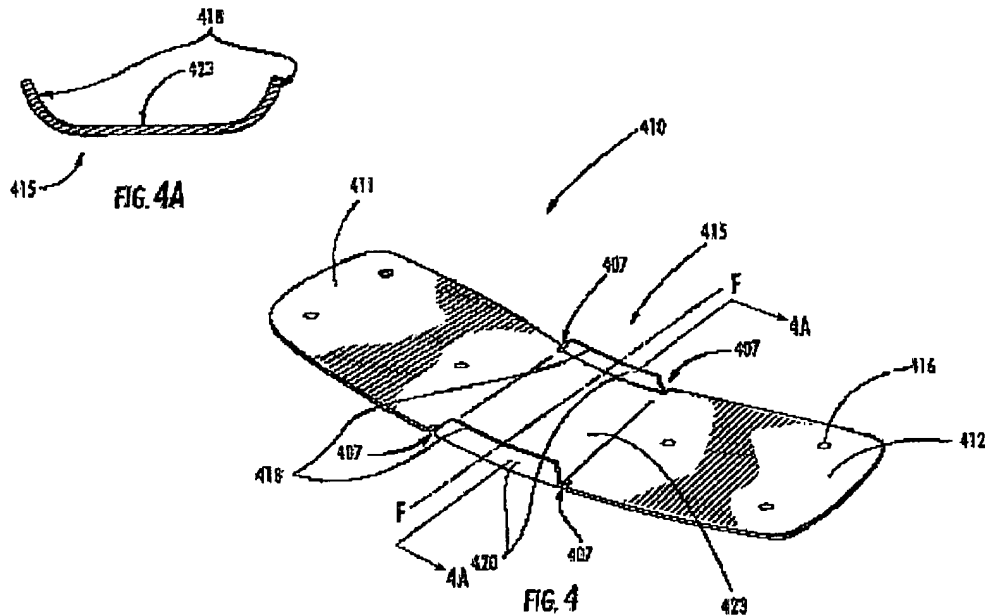
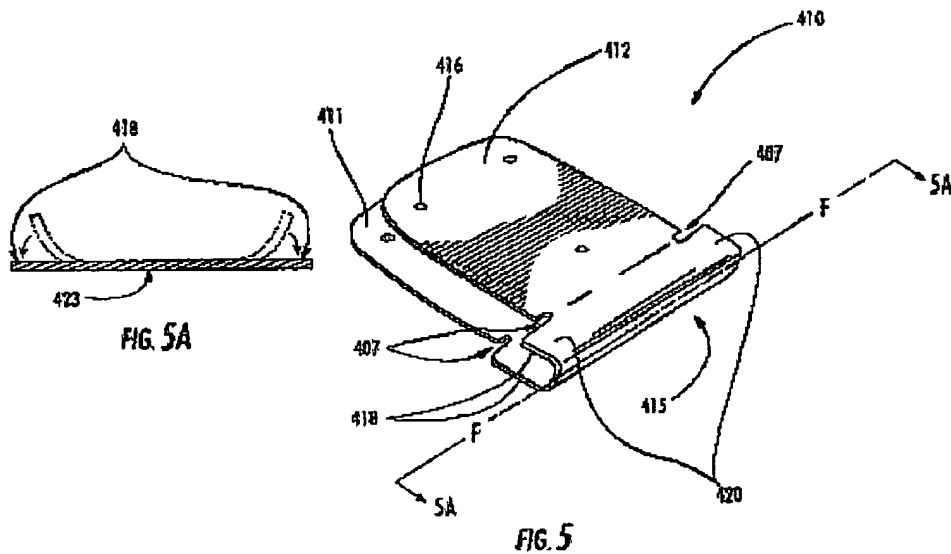


Figure 4 illustrates a bi-stable member in an open position according to one embodiment of the present invention. Figure 4A is a section view of the bi-stable member of Figure 4, taken in a transverse direction along section line 4A-4A.



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Figure 5 illustrates a bi-stable member in a folded position according to one embodiment of the present invention. Figure 5A is a section view of the bi-stable member of Figure 5, taken in a transverse direction along section line 5A-5A. As is apparent when comparing the illustrative embodiments of Figures 4-4A and 5-5A, bi-stable members according to various embodiments of the present invention include a foldable portion having a substantially flattened transverse cross-section in the folded position and a substantially curved or C-shaped transverse cross-section in the open position.

The Nakagawa reference discloses a bendable telephone that defines a bendable portion (4) having a transverse cross-section that is substantially flat in the open and folded positions. See Figures 4 and 5 of the Nakagawa reference. The Nakagawa reference generally, and Figures 4 and 5 in particular, do not teach or suggest a bi-stable member for biasing a foldable mobile station between open and folded positions wherein the bi-stable member includes a foldable portion having a substantially flattened transverse cross-section in the folded position and a substantially curved or C-shaped transverse cross-section in the open position as asserted on page 2 of the Official Action. The substantially flat, and not curved, nature of the transverse cross-section of the bendable portion (4) is illustrated by the flat, and not curved, appearance of the plurality of transversely extending lines disposed along the top surface of the bendable portion (4) of Figure 4 of the Nakagawa patent, which has been reproduced below.

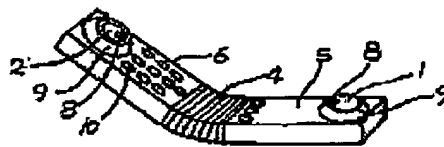


Fig 4

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It is also apparent that were a cross-section taken of the bendable portion in an axial direction such a cross-section would indeed be curved in the open position. However, such axially curved cross-sections are known for mobile stations in the open position and are, thus, not relied upon here to distinguish the Nakagawa reference. Finally, Figures 1-6 of the Nakagawa reference do not teach or suggest that the bendable portion (4) of the depicted telephone biases the telephone between open and folded positions as expressly required by independent Claims 1, 18, and 32. For at least the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection for anticipation of independent Claims 1, 18, and 32 is overcome.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Official Action rejects Claims 2-9, 14-17, 19, 21-24, 28-31, and 34 as obvious over the Nakagawa reference in view of the Rolatube patent. It is noted that independent Claim 1 was not similarly rejected as obvious over the Nakagawa reference in view of the Rolatube patent. The Rolatube patent discloses an extendible ribbon of resilient material that is configurable between coiled and extended states. The Rolatube ribbon is described regarding Figure 2 of the present application as a prior art bi-stable structure. *See* Figure 2; *see also* paragraph 32, pages 8-9. The Rolatube patent describes its extendible ribbon as a transportable and easily stored alternative to a telescoping or jointed member such as "a water pipe or electrical conduit" that is "supplied in the form of short lengths which are joined at the point of use." Column 3, lines 23-27. The Rolatube patent discloses that other telescoping or jointed systems may include "sewage pipes, drainage and irrigation pipes, drill bore linings for petroleum or gas or water wells, extendible handles and probes, retractable awnings or vehicle hoods, roll up ladders, actuators, aerial masts, camera mounts, microphone booms, lighting supports, conveyor belts, telecommunications or computer cable ducting, tent poles, temporary curved structures, surveyors poles and other measuring devices, stretchers and many others." Column 7, lines 39-48. Emphasis added.

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The Office Action asserts that the Rotatube patent's disclosure of a telescoping ribbon potentially adapted for "telecommunications or computer cable ducting" is sufficient motivation for combining the Rotatube ribbon with the bendable telephone of the Nakagawa reference. Applicants respectfully disagree. As stated in MPEP § 2143.01, "the mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination." MPEP § 2143.01 (citing *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680 (Fed. Cir. 1990)) (emphasis added). As has been held by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, and noted in the MPEP, the mere fact that one skilled in the art could adapt the reference device to meet the terms of a claim is not by itself sufficient to support a finding of obviousness. The prior art must also provide a motivation or reason for one skilled in the art, without the benefit of Applicants' specification, to make the necessary modifications to the reference device. MPEP 2144.04(VI.)(C.) (citing *Ex parte Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co.*, 223 USPQ 351, 353 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1984). The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed this principle when stating that "[c]ombining prior art references without evidence of ...a suggestion, teaching, or motivation simply takes the inventor's disclosure of a blueprint for piecing together the prior art to defeat patentability – the essence of hindsight." *In re Dembiczak*, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Although the evidence of a suggestion, teaching or motivation to combine the references commonly comes from the prior art references themselves, the suggestion, teaching or motivation can come from the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art or the nature of the problem to be solved. *Id.* The showing must be clear and particular and "[b]road conclusory statements regarding the teaching effort of multiple references, standing alone, are not 'evidence.'" *Id.*

The Rotatube patent does not disclose use of its extendable ribbon for connecting any portion of a mobile station, let alone for connecting first and second portions of a foldable mobile station. The mere disclosure of the Rotatube ribbon in connection with "telecommunications cable ducting" does not teach or suggest use of a bi-stable member for connecting and biasing first and second parts of a foldable mobile station between

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open and folded positions as recited in independent Claims 18, and 32. Rather, such a disclosure merely suggests a non-jointed solution to the problem of transporting, storing, and organizing jointed cable conduit or piping with the divide between ductwork on one hand and a hinge component on the other being substantial and impassible without hindsight analysis. In contrast to the Rolatube patent, the Nakagawa reference is directed to the problem of providing a bendable hinge for a telephone that allows the phone to be configured in a ring or folded shape and thereby worn on a user's wrist or perhaps on a belt. The problems solved by the Rolatube and Nakagawa references are distinct in view of the caselaw set forth by the Federal Circuit and, thus, without impermissible hindsight, Applicants respectfully submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would lack the requisite motivation or suggestion to combine the references.

Conclusion

For at least the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully submitted that independent Claims 1, 18, and 32 are patentable over the cited references taken alone or in combination. Further, Claims 2-17, 19-31, and 33-34, which are dependent thereon are also patentable over the cited references taken alone or in combination. Based on the above amendments and remarks, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance.

It is not believed that extensions of time or fees for net addition of claims are required, beyond those that may otherwise be provided for in documents accompanying this paper. However, in the event that additional extensions of time are necessary to allow consideration of this paper, such extensions are hereby petitioned under 37 CFR § 1.136(a), and any fee required

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therefore (including fees for net addition of claims) is hereby authorized to be charged to Deposit Account No. 16-0605.

Respectfully submitted,

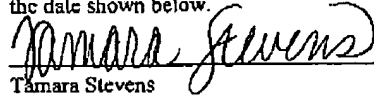


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Tamara Stevens

Date: June 16, 2006

TAB A

awful • azimuthal equidistant projection

aw-ful (ô'fal) *adj.* [ME *awful*, awe-inspiring < OE *ægefull*.] 1. Extremely bad or unpleasant : TERRIBLE. 2. Commanding awe. 3. Filled with awe. 4. Immense <an awful responsibility> — *adv.* *Informal*. Very <was awful tired> — **aw'ful-ly** *adv.* — **aw'ful-ness** *n.*

a-while (ə-hwīl') *adv.* For a short time.

awk-ward (ôk'wôrd) *adj.* [ME *awkward*, in the wrong way < *awks*, wrong < ON *afugr*, backward.] 1. Marked by a lack of dexterity and grace, esp. in physical movement. 2. a. Clumsily lacking in the ability to do or perform : UNSKILLFUL. b. Clumsily or unskillfully performed. 3. Difficult to handle or manage <an awkward carton to move>. 4. a. Causing embarrassment and distress <an awkward comment>. b. Marked by embarrassment or unease <an awkward pause>. 5. Requiring tact and discretion <an awkward circumstance> — **awk'ward-ly** *adv.* — **awk'ward-ness** *n.*

★ *SYNS*: AWKWARD, GAWKY, GRACELESS, INEPT, KLOTZY, LUMBERING, LUMPISH, UNGAINLY, UNGRACEFUL *adj.* *core meaning*: lacking physical dexterity and grace <an awkward dancer>

awl (ôl) *n.* [ME *awl* < OE *ael*.] A pointed tool for boring holes, as in leather or wood.

awl-wort (ôl'wôrt', -wôrt') *n.* [From its awl-shaped leaves.] A small aquatic plant, *Sabularia aquatica* of the Northern Hemisphere, bearing a tuft of narrow, pointed leaves and minute white flowers.

awn (ân) *n.* [ME *awns* < ON *ôgn*.] A slender, bristlelike terminal process, as those found at the tips of the spikelets in many grasses. — **awned** *adj.* — **awn'less** *adj.*

awning (ô'ning) *n.* [Orig. unknown.] A protective, rooflike covering, as over a window or door.

a-woke (ə-wôk') *v.* p. t. of AWAKE.

a-wok-en (ə-wô'kan) *v.* Chiefly Brit. p. p. of AWAKE.

AWOL or **awol** (ə'wôl') *adj.* Absent without leave, esp. from military service. — *n.* One that is AWOL.

a-wry (ə-wī') *adj.* 1. Turned or twisted toward one side : ASKEW. 2. Away from the correct course : AMISS <plans went awry> — **a-wry'** *adj.*

ax or **axe** (âks) *n.* pl. **ax-es** (âk'sîz) [ME < OE *axa*.] 1. A tool with a bladed head mounted on a handle, used to fell or split lumber. 2. A similar tool or weapon, as a battle-ax. 3. *Informal*. a. A sudden termination of employment <gave me the ax>. b. A sudden or ruthless removal. — *vt.* **axed**, **ax-ing**, **ax-es**. 1. To use an ax. 2. To remove ruthlessly or abruptly. — **have an ax to grind**. To pursue a subjective or selfish aim.

ax-el (âk'sôl) *n.* [After Axel Paulsen, 19th-cent. Norwegian figure skater.] A jump in figure skating with 1½ turns in the air.

ax-en-ic (â-zên'îk, â-zê'nîk) *adj.* Free from symbionts or parasites : UNCONTAMINATED. — **ax-en'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

ax-es *n.* 1. (âk'sîz'). pl. of **AXIS**. 2. (âk'sîz). pl. of **AX**.

ax-i-al (âk'sî-âl) *adj.* 1. Relating to or forming an axis. 2. Located on, around, or in the direction of an axis. — **ax'i-al-i-ty** (âl'î-tî) *n.* — **ax'i-al-ly** *adv.*

ax-il (âk'sîl) *n.* [Lat. *axilla*, armpit.] The angle between the upper surface of a leafstalk, flower stalk, branch, or similar part, and the stem or axis from which it arises.

ax-il-la (âk-sîl'ə) *n.*, pl. **-il-lae** (-sîl'ē) [Lat.] The armpit or an analogous part.

ax-il-lar (âk-sîl'ər, âk'sə-lər) *adj.* Axillary. — *n.* One of the feathers in the axilla of a bird's wing.

ax-il-lar-y (âk'sə-lər'ē) *adj.* 1. *Anat.* Of, relating to, or near the axilla. 2. *Bot.* Of, relating to, or situated in an axil. — *n.*, pl. **-ies**. An axillar.

ax-i-ol-o-gy (âk'sê-ôl'ə-jē) *n.* [Gk. *axios*, worth + *-logos*.] *Philos.* The study of the nature of values and value judgments. — **ax'i-o-log'i-cal** (ə-lôj'î-kəl) *adj.* — **ax'i-o-log'i-cal-ly** *adv.* — **ax'i-ol'o-gist** (ôl'ə-jîst) *n.*

ax-i-om (âk'sî-ôm) *n.* [Lat. *axioma* < Gk. *axiōma* < *axios*, worthy.] 1. A self-evident or universally recognized truth : MAXIM. 2. An established rule, principle, or law. 3. *Math.* & *Logic*. a. An undemonstrated proposition concerning an undefined set of elements, properties, functions, and relationships : POSTULATE. b. A self-evident or accepted principle.

ax-i-o-mat-ic (âk'sê-ô-măt'îk) also **ax-i-o-mat-i-cal** (î-kəl) *adj.* Of, relating to, or like an axiom : SELF-EVIDENT. — **ax'i-o-mat'i-cal-ly** *adv.*

ax-is (âk'sîs) *n.*, pl. **ax-es** (âk'sîz') [ME < Lat.] 1. A straight line about which a body or geometric object rotates or may be thought to rotate. 2. *Math.* a. An unlimited line, half-line, or line segment serving to orient a space or a geometric object, esp. a line about which the object is symmetric. b. A reference line from which distances or angles are measured in a coordinate system. 3. A center line to which parts of a structure or body may be referred. 4. An imaginary line to which elements of a work of art are referred for measurement or symmetry. 5. *Anat.* a. The second cervical vertebra on which the head pivots. b. Any of various central structures or standard abstract lines used as a positional referent. 6. *Bot.* The main stem or central part about which

axis deer *n.* [Lat. *axis*, a kind of animal] A deer, *Axis axis* of central Asia, with a white-spotted brown coat.

ax-ite (âk'sî-tē) *n.* [AX(ON) + *-ite*.] *Anat.* One of the terminal fibers of an axon.

ax-le (âk'sôl) *n.* [ME *axel* < OE *axl*.] 1. A supporting shaft or member on which a wheel or pair of wheels revolves. 2. a. The spindle of an axletree. b. Either end of an axletree.

ax-le-tree (âk'sôl-trē) *n.* A crossbar or rod supporting a vehicle, as a cart, and having terminal spindles on which the wheels revolve.

Ax-min-ster (âks'mîn'stər) *n.* [After Axminster, England.] A carpet with stiff jute backing and long, soft cut-wool pile.

ax-o-lotl (âk'sô-lôtl') *n.* [Nahuatl : *axl*, water + *xolotl*, servant.] Any of several western North American and Mexican salamanders of the genus *Ambystoma*; which, unlike most amphibians, often retain their external gills and become sexually mature without undergoing metamorphosis.

ax-on (âk'sôn') also **ax-one** (-sôn') *n.* [Gk. *axōn*, axis.] The core of a nerve fiber that usu. conducts impulses away from the body of a nerve cell.

ax-seed (âks'sēd') *n.* [From its ax-shaped pods.] The crown vetch.

ay! (î) *interj.* *Archaic*. — Used to express surprise or distress.

ay? (î) *n.* & *adv.* var. of **AYE**.

ay? (â) *adv.* var. of **AYE**.

a-yah (â'yə, â'yə, î'yə) *n.* [Hindi *dyā* < Port. *ala*, nursemaid < Lat. *avia*, grandmother.] A native maid or nursemaid in India.

a-ya-tol-lah (î'yə-tô'lə, -tô'l'ə) *n.* [Pers. : *Ar. ayat*, sign + *allah*, God.] An Islamic religious leader of the Shiite branch.

aye! also **ay** (î) [Prob. alteration of **I**.] — *n.* An affirmative vote or voter. — *adv.* Yes.

aye? also **ay** (â) *adv.* [ME *ai* < ON *ei*.] Always : ever.

aye-aye (î'yî') *n.* [Fr. < Malagasy *aiay* prob. imit. of its cry.] A lemur, *Daubentonia madagascariensis* of Madagascar, with large ears, a long bushy tail, and rodentlike teeth.

a-yin (î'yîn) *n.* [Heb. *'ayin*.] The 16th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. — See table at ALPHABET.

Ay-ma-ra (î'mā-rā') *n.*, pl. **Aymara** or **-ras**. 1. A member of an American Indian people inhabiting Bolivia and Peru. 2. a. The language of the Aymara. b. A language family consisting of Aymara. — **Ay'ma-ran'** *adj.* & *n.*

Ayr-shire (âr'shîr, -sher) *n.* One of a breed of brown and white dairy cattle orig. bred in Ayr, Scotland.

az- *pref.* var. of **AZO-**.

az-al-ea (ə-zāl'ya) *n.* [NLat. < Gk. *azaieps*, dry (so called because it grows in dry soil).] Any of a group of deciduous or evergreen shrubs of the genus *Rhododendron* of the North Temperate Zone, cultivated for their variously colored flowers.

az-an (â-zân') *n.* [Ar. *adhān* < *adhina*, to proclaim.] The Muslim summons to prayer, called by the muezzin from a minaret of a mosque five times a day.

A-zā-zel (ə-zā'zəl, âz'ə-zəl') *n.* [Heb. *'azāzēl*.] In ancient Hebrew tradition the rebel leader of the angels who seduced mankind.

A-zer-bai-jā-ni (â'zər-bî-jā'nē, âz'ər-) *n.*, pl. **Azerbaijani** or **-nis**. 1. A native or resident of Azerbaijan. 2. The Turkic language of Azerbaijan.

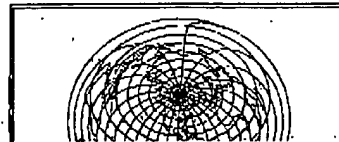
az-ide (âz'id, â'zîd) *n.* A chemical compound that contains the group N_3 . — **az'i-do'** (âz'î-dô') *adj.*

az-i-do-thy-mi-dine (ə-zî-dô-thî'nî-dên', ə-zê-, âz'î-) *n.* An antiviral drug that inhibits replication of the retrovirus that causes AIDS : AZT.

A-zil-izn (ə-zîl'îzn) *adj.* [After le Mas d'Azil, a village in France.] Of or describing a western European culture following the Magdalenian era and preceding the Neolithic.

az-i-muth (âz'ə-məth) *n.* [ME *azimut* < OFr. < Ar. *as-sūmūt* : *as*, the + *sūmūt*, pl. of *samt*, compass bearing.] 1. The horizontal angular distance from a fixed reference direction to a position, object, or object referent, as to a great circle intersecting a celestial body, usu. measured clockwise in degrees along the horizon from a point due south. 2. The lateral deviation of a projectile or bomb. — **az'i-muth'al** (-mūth'əl) *adj.* — **az'i-muth'al-ly** *adv.*

azimuthal equidistant projection *n.* A map projection of the earth designed so that a straight line from a given point on the map to any other point gives the shortest distance between the two points.



azimuthal
equidistant

TAB B

transmogrify • trap

1172

telegraphic sending instrument. b. The part of a telephone that converts the incident sounds into electrical impulses that are themselves conveyed to a remote receiver. c. Electronic equipment that generates and amplifies a carrier wave, modulates it with a meaningful signal, as derived from speech or other sources, and radiates the resulting signal from an antenna.

trans-mog-ri-fy (trāns-mŏg'ra-fī', trānz-) vt. -fied, -fy-ing, -fies. [Orig. unknown.] To change into a different, esp. fantastic or bizarre, shape or form. — **trans-mog'ri-fi-ca'tion** n.

trans-mon-tane (trāns-mŏn'tān', trānz-, trāns'mŏn-tān', trānz'-) adj. [Lat. *transmontanus*.] — see **TRAMONTANE** 1.

trans-mu-ta-tion (trāns'myŏō-tā'shən, trānz'-) n. 1. The act of transmuting or the state of being transmuted. 2. Alchemical conversion of base metals into gold or silver. 3. *Physics*. Transformation of one element into another by one or a series of nuclear reactions. — **trans'mu-ta'tion-al**, **trans-mut'a-tive** (-myŏō'ta-tiv) adj.

trans-mute (trāns'myŏōt', trānz-) vt. -mut-ed, -mut-ing, -mutes. [ME *transmuten* < Lat. *transmutare* : *trans*, across + *mutare*, to change.] To change from one nature, form, substance, or state into another : **TRANSFORM**. — **trans-mut'a-bil'i-ty**, **trans-mut'a-ble-ness** n. — **trans-mut'a-ble** adj. — **trans-mut'a-bly** adv. — **trans-mut'er** n.

trans-na-tion-al (trāns-nāsh'ə-nəl, trānz-) adj. Transcending national boundaries <*transnational issues*>

trans-o-ce-an-ic (trāns'ŏ-shē-ŏn'ik, trānz'-) adj. 1. Located beyond or on the other side of the ocean <*transoceanic cities*> 2. Spanning or crossing the ocean <*transoceanic flights*>

trans-om (trān'səm) n. [ME *transom*, prob. < Lat. *transtrum* < *trans*, across.] 1. a. A small hinged window above another window or a door. b. The horizontal crosspiece to which such a window is hinged. 2. A horizontal piece of wood or stone in a window that serves to divide it. 3. *Naut.* a. A transverse beam affixed to the stempost of a wooden ship and forming part of the stern. b. The aftermost transverse structural member including the floor, frame, and beam assembly at the stempost of a steel ship. c. The stern of a square-sterned boat when it is a structural member. 4. The horizontal beam on a cross or galleys. — **trans'omed** adj.

trans-son-ic (trān-sŏn'ik) adj. [TRANS- + (SUPER)SONIC.] Of or relating to aerodynamic flow or flight conditions at speeds close to the speed of sound.

trans-pa-cif-ic (trāns'pə-sif'ik) adj. 1. Crossing the Pacific Ocean. 2. Located across or beyond the Pacific Ocean.

trans-par-en-cy (trāns-pār'ən-sē, -pār'-) n., pl. -cies. 1. also **trans-par-ence** (-pār'əns, -pār'-) The quality or state of being transparent. 2. A transparent object, esp. a photographic slide.

trans-par-ent (trāns-pār'ənt, -pār'-) adj. [ME < OFr. < Med. Lat. *transparens*, part. of *transparere*, to be seen through : Lat. *trans*, through + Lat. *parere*, to show.] 1. Capable of transmitting light so that objects or images beyond can be clearly perceived. 2. Permeable to electromagnetic radiation of specified frequencies, as to visible light or radio waves. 3. So fine or delicate in texture that objects may be easily seen on the other side : **DIAPHANOUS**. 4. a. Easily detected : **OBVIOUS** <*transparent lies*> b. Readily understandable : **CLEAR** <a transparent explanation> 5. Without guile : **CANDID**. 6. Obs. Luminous. — **trans-par'ent-ly** adv. — **trans-par'ent-ness** n.

trans-per-son-al (trāns-pūr'sŏ-nəl) adj. Transcending the personal or individual.

trans-pierce (trāns-pīrs') vt. -pierced, -piercing, -pierces. To penetrate or pierce.

trans-pi-ra-tion (trān'spə-rā'shən) n. The act or process of transpiring, esp. through the stomata of plants or skin pores.

trans-pire (trān-spīr') v. -spired, -spir-ing, -spires. [Fr. *transpirer* : Lat. *trans*, across + Lat. *spirare*, to breathe.] — vt. To give off (vapor containing waste products) through the pores of the skin or the stomata of plant tissue. — vi. 1. To give off vapor containing waste products through animal or plant pores. 2. To be revealed : come to light. 3. To happen : occur.

trans-pla-cen-tal (trāns'plə-sēn'tl) adj. Passing through the placenta. — **trans'pla-cen'tal-ly** adv.

trans-plant (trāns-plānt') v. -plant-ed, -plant-ing, -plants. [ME *transplantare* < LLat. *transplantare* : Lat. *trans*, across + Lat. *plantare*, to plant.] — vt. 1. To uproot and replant (a growing plant). 2. To transfer from one residence or place to another : **RELOCATE**. 3. *Med.* To transfer (tissue or an organ) from one body, or body part, to another. — vi. 1. To engage in transplanting. 2. To survive transplanting. — n. (trāns'plānt'). 1. The act or process of transplanting. 2. Something transplanted. — **trans'plant'a-bil'i-ty** n. — **trans'plant'a-**

portare : *trans*, across + *portare*, to carry.] 1. To convey from one place to another. 2. To affect with strong emotion : **ENRAGE**. 3. To send abroad to a penal colony. — n. (trāns'pōrt', -pōrt'). 1. The act of transporting : **CONVEYANCE**. 2. The state of being moved by emotion : **RAPTURE**. 3. A ship or aircraft used to transport troops or military equipment. 4. A vehicle, as an aircraft, used to transport mail, freight, or passengers. — **trans-port'a-bil'i-ty** n. — **trans-port'a-ble** adj. — **trans-port'er** n. — **trans-port'ive** adj.

trans-por-ta-tion (trāns'pōr-tā'shən) n. 1. The act of transporting or the state of being transported. 2. a. A means of transport : **CONVEYANCE**. b. The business of transporting goods, materials, or passengers. 3. A charge for transporting : **FARE**. 4. Deportation to a penal colony. — **trans'por-ta'tion-al** adj.

trans-pose (trāns-pōz') v. -posed, -pos-ing, -pos-es. [ME *transposen*, to transform < OFr. *transposer* < Lat. *transponere* : *trans*, across + *ponere*, to place.] — vt. 1. To reverse the order or place of : **INTERCHANGE**. 2. To move into a different position or order. 3. *Math.* To move (a term) from one side of an algebraic equation to the other side, reversing the sign to maintain equality. 4. *Mus.* To write or perform (a composition) in a key other than the original or given key. 5. To alter in nature or form : **TRANSFORM**. — vi. 1. *Mus.* To write or perform music in a different key. 2. To admit of being transposed. — **trans-pos'a-ble** adj. — **trans-pos'er** n.

trans-po-si-tion (trāns'pō-zish'ən) n. 1. The act of transposing or the state of being transposed. 2. Something transposed. — **trans'po-si'tion-al** adj.

trans-sex-u-al (trāns-sēk'shŏō-əl) n. 1. One predisposed to become a member of the opposite sex. 2. One whose sex has been changed externally by surgery and by hormone injections. — **trans-sex'u-al** adj. — **trans-sex'u-al-ism**, **trans-sex'u-al'i-ty** (-sh'ŏl'itē) n.

trans-ship (trāns-shīp') also **tran-ship** (trān-shīp', trān-) v. -shipped, -ship-ping, -ships. — vt. To transfer from one vessel or vehicle to another for reshipment. — vi. To transfer cargo from one vessel or vehicle to another. — **trans-ship'ment** n.

trans-tho-rac-ic (trāns'thō-rās'ik) adj. Extending across or effected by way of the thoracic cavity. — **trans'thō-rac'ic-al-ly** adv.

trans-sub-stan-ti-ate (trān'sŏb-stān'shē-āt') vt. -at-ed, -at-ing, -ates. [Med. Lat. *transsubstantiare*, *transsubstantiat* : Lat. *trans*, beyond + Lat. *substantia*, substance.] 1. To change (one substance) into another : **TRANSMUTE**. 2. To change the substance of (the Eucharistic bread and wine) into the presence of Christ.

trans-sub-stan-ti-a-tion (trān'sŏb-stān'shē-ā'shən) n. 1. The theological doctrine that the bread and wine of the Eucharist are transformed into the presence of Christ, although their appearance remains the same. 2. Conversion of one substance into another : **TRANSFORMATION**. — **trans'sub-stan'ti-a'tion-al-ist** n.

trans-su-date (trān'sŏō-dāt', -syŏō-', trān'sŏō-dāt', -syŏō-) also **trans-su-da-tion** (trān'sŏō-dā'shən, -syŏō-) n. 1. A substance that transudes. 2. The act of transuding.

trans-sude (trān'sŏōd', -syŏōd', -zŏōd', -zyŏōd') vi. -sud-ed, -sud-ing, -sudes. [Lat. *trans*, across + *sudare*, to sweat.] To exude or pass through pores or interstices, as perspiration does. — **trans-su'da-to-ry** (trān'sŏō-də-tŏr'ē, -tŏr'ē, -syŏō'-) adj.

trans-u-ran-ic (trāns'yŏō-rān'ik, -rā'n'ik, trānz'-) also **trans-u-ra-ni-um** (-rā'nē-əm) adj. [TRANS- + URAN(IUM) + -ic.] Having an atomic number greater than 92.

trans-val-u-ate (trāns-vāl'yŏō-āt') vt. -at-ed, -at-ing, -ates. To transvalue.

trans-val-ue (trāns-vāl'yŏō, trānz-) vt. -ued, -u-ing, -ues. To evaluate by a new standard or principle, esp. by one varying from conventional standards. — **trans-val'u-a'tion** n.

trans-ver-sal (trāns-vūr'səl, trānz-) adj. Transverse. — n. A line that intersects a system of lines.

trans-verse (trāns-vŭrs', trānz-, trāns'vŭrs', trānz'-) adj. [Lat. *transversus* < p.part. of *transvertere*, to direct across : *trans*, across + *vertere*, to turn.] Situated or lying across : **CROSSWISE**. — n. (trāns'vŭrs', trānz'-). Something, as a part or beam, that is transverse. — **trans-ver'se-ly** adv. — **trans-ver'se-ness** n.

★ **SYNS**: **TRANSVERSE**, **CROSSING**, **CROSSWISE**, **THWART**, **TRANSVERSAL**, **TRAVERSE** adj. **core meaning** : situated or lying across <*enormous transverse arches in the cathedral*> **ANTI**: **LONGITUDINAL**

transverse colon n. The section of the colon that lies across the upper part of the abdominal cavity.

transverse process n. A process projecting laterally from the side of a vertebra.

trans-verse-tism (trāns-vēs'vēr-zəm) n. The practice of adopting the

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